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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Syrian Note Claims Turkish Provocation

DAMASCUS, Thursday. — Syria has protested to Turkey against "holding continuous demonstrations, coupled with provocative acts," near the border of northern Syria, it was officially announced here today.

The protest, of which no details were given, was issued yesterday, said Syria had noticed "unusually large" concentrations of Turkish troops near the Syrian border.

The protest note also said, "Several times Turkish aircraft have violated Syrian skies."

While Syria was also glad to have Turkey's assurances that she had no aggressive intentions towards Syria, the note added, she felt "disappointed that such assurances are accompanied by statements of alleged subversive activities in arms stores in Syria, which Syria considers interference in her internal affairs."

Meanwhile, another official statement here claimed that a Turkish patrol crossed the Syrian border near Bowzan this morning to try to steal sheep. Official sources said the patrol retreated after a brief battle with border guards.

In Ankara yesterday, Turkish Foreign Ministry circles believed Syria's complaint to the U.N. alleging border and troop concentrations by Turkey was encouraged by Russia. They pointed out that Syria recently accepted Turkey's statement that she had no aggressive intentions.

U.S. Courier Allowed

Meanwhile, the Syrian Government today allowed an American diplomatic courier, Mr. James Reston, in the last of three despatches based on an interview with Mr. Khrushchev in the Soviet capital of Moscow, said that the Russian leader challenged the U.S. Senate to investigate activities in arms stores in Syria, which Syria considers interference in her internal affairs."

Mr. Reston, the chief of the newspaper's foreign correspondent, said that he had no aggressive intentions towards Syria, the note added, she felt "disappointed that such assurances are accompanied by statements of alleged subversive activities in arms stores in Syria, which Syria considers interference in her internal affairs."

Mr. Reston said Mr. Khrushchev made a sharply worded statement on the Turkish question and claimed that Turkey "would not last one day" in the event of war. "If war breaks out, we are near Turkey and you (the U.S.) are not. When the guns begin to fire, the rockets will begin flying and then it will be too late to think about it."

Henderson Mission

Mr. Khrushchev specifically charged that Mr. Dulles had given instructions to Mr. Loy Henderson, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, to incite the Arab states of Jordan and Iraq against Syria. The Soviet leader said this had failed and Mr. Henderson, on his recent trip through the Middle East, turned the pressure on Turkey.

Asked on what he based these charges and whether the Soviet Union had documents to prove them, Mr. Khrushchev replied: "I advise you to ask Mr. Dulles. As a man who often appeals to God, let him swear that he did not give such instructions to Henderson." Reston said he expressed disbelief in the accuracy of the information, to which Mr. Khrushchev replied: "I quite understand when you say you are fibbered. But it can be true. Perhaps there may be more factors now for peace than for war, but the U.S. is pushing Turkey into war with Syria. We will do everything to prevent it."

Syria Admits Having Soviet Instructors

FRANKFURT, Thursday (UPI). — President Shukri el Kuwatly of Syria said in an interview published today in the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" that Syria had about 10 Communist instructors to teach her soldiers how to handle Russian tanks.

Declaring that reports that a large number of Soviet instructors are in Syria were false, he added: "Of course, we have instructors. The army found it could not work a certain tank or other weapons. Therefore we need men who can teach us."

Saud in Beirut

BEIRUT, Thursday (UPI). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived today for a five-day state visit.

Two Syrian envoys arrived to confer with him.

President Camille Chamoun personally welcomed Saud at the airport.

The visit comes a fortnight after Saud's talks in Damascus, where he said his country was not worried about Syria's recent receipt of Soviet arms.

The Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" reported that Saud objected to inviting King Feisal of Iraq and King Hussein of Jordan to Beirut during his visit.

Several thousand people were at the airport to welcome Saud. Crowds lined the flagged streets leading into the city as the King and his party drove to the palace where they will stay.

Opposition leaders, who are continuing to boycott all functions attended by President Camille Chamoun, were not invited to the official functions in Saudi honour.

The Arab News Agency reported that the Government has invited the Iraqi Premier to visit Beirut next week.

Purge of Communists in Jordan Civil Service

AMMAN, Thursday (UPI). — The Jordan Cabinet has approved new measures to purge Government departments of "secret Communists" and "subversives," it was officially announced today.

Three Ministers are to form a committee to boycott all inquiries into the activities of Government employees, from under-secretaries down, and to dismiss anyone considered a subversive or a member of an illegal political party.

Government sources said the Cabinet also decided to ban for two months the Old City weekly "A-Sareek," whose managing editor, Mr. Abo, for a three-month visit to Africa, accepted the invitation of the U.S. Information Centre.

The ban follows a recent series of attacks in its columns on the Minister of Communications.

Ramallah Radio reported tonight that the authorities have discovered an arms cache in the village of Tubas, near Ramallah. The arms were of Czech manufacture.

According to Cairo Radio, an explosion occurred today in the Foreign Ministry building in Amman.

Russia 'Cannot Allow' Conflict In Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UPI). — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today that the Soviet Union could not "tolerate" a Middle East turned into a "hotbed of unceasing military provocations and conflicts."

Addressing the General Assembly's main Political Committee, Mr. Gromyko urged Arab states to maintain their unity. He applauded recent Arab declarations contradicting Western statements that Syria had become a threat to other Arab states.

Mr. Gromyko denounced charges that the Soviet Union pursued "intrigues" in the Middle East.

The policy of the Soviet Union in relation to the countries of the Near and Middle East, and the friendly relations which the Soviet Union has established with a number of these states, cannot and must not in any way represent an obstacle to these countries' maintaining good relations with the Western powers. We do not wish to set either Egypt, Syria, or any other Arab state at loggerheads with the U.S., Britain or France.

"The Soviet Union cannot tolerate a situation when a region adjacent to its frontiers would become a hotbed of unceasing military provocations and conflicts." The preservation of the independence of the independent states and the maintenance of peace in this area coincide with the interests of security of the Soviet Union, a fact which should not be disregarded."

After expressing greetings from his President, Dr. Ortiz pinned the order on President Ben-Zvi.

Thanking the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ben-Zvi said that this was an honour to the people of Israel whom he represents.

After the ceremony, Dr. Ortiz presented the President with a golden letter-opener.

Mr. Ben-Zvi gave Dr. Ortiz an ancient coin from the President of Bar Kochba of the President of El Salvador.

In bestowing the order, Dr. Ortiz said that a feeling of love and reverence for the Land of Israel is rooted throughout America, and its people are happy to see the creation of true democracy in this young and dynamic state, which remains undeterred by the difficulties constantly facing it.

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister is celebrating his 71st birthday today with his family.

Chief Rabbi Nissim entertained to Succot dinner the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Levi Eshkol, the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. Z. Shazar, and Mrs. R. Levi.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Israei Barzilai, this week visited the Malbin Hospital for Chest Diseases at Be'er Ya'akov.

Dr. Oscar Ferrer, First Secretary of the Argentine Embassy in Madrid, and Mrs. Ferrer have arrived in this country as guests of the Argentine Embassy. Dr. S. Topovsky, brother of the Argentine Ambassador, and Mrs. Topovsky are also here on a visit.

A dinner party was given at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya, last night by the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation, attended by a group of J.P.A. workers at present visiting the country. The guest of honour was the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal of Rehovot gave a dinner party in their sukkah on Wednesday for Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the Ambassador to Britain and Mrs. Elihu Eliash; the Inspector-General of Police and Mrs. Yehoshua Sahar; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenblum of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Avraham Levin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jaglom; Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Ben-Ari; Mr. and Mrs. Solomon; and Dr. Anna Weizmann and family.

Mr. Yehoshua Shye, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior, has been appointed Israel Consul-General in Istanbul. He will leave to take up his post at the end of the month.

MARRIAGE
BIRFO—VARGA
The marriage took place in Haifa on October 8, 1957 between Paul Birfo and Dr. Edith Varga.

BIRTH
HERUTI to Shani (née Lewensohn) and Yaakov Herut on October 8, 1957—a daughter.

Anni Landes, Photo Studio, 9 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21940, has returned from a study trip to Europe. (Adet.)

Remanded on Charge Of Blackmailing Missionary

A young Jerusalemite was remanded in custody for five days on Wednesday on suspicion of blackmailing a missionary. He had allegedly threatened to "expose" his victim as a homosexual.

On Monday morning the missionary, whose name was withheld by court order, appeared in Jerusalem police headquarters and accused Rauven Alon, 21, of blackmailing him. He related that some time ago he had befriended Alon, who had represented himself as alone and in debt, and had given him money.

Shortly afterwards, according to the missionary, Alon presented him with a request for £100 and warned him that if the money was not forthcoming, he would ruin his reputation by claiming that he had maintained homosexual relations with him. The missionary paid up.

On Monday the missionary said he received a letter signed by Alon demanding £1500, to be paid by 10 o'clock the same morning at the Y.M.C.A. Fed up with the alleged extortions, the missionary went to the police, who arrested Alon when he showed up at the rendez-vous.

He told his story to the police, denied the substance of Alon's charge.

Appearing before Magistrate Y. Basak, Alon complained that in the two days he had been in police custody he had not been questioned and demanded his immediate release. The Magistrate ordered him remanded for five days. (Itim.)

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PAGE TWO

LAW REPORT The Jerusalem Post October 11, 1957

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Gofstein and Berenson
Moche Shoham, Appellant, v. Rachel Shaulson (Gorfinkel), Respondent (C.A. 151/57).

Court for Striking Out a Claim in Limine

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a decision of the Jerusalem District Court, delivered on April 30, 1957.

Mr. Gorfinkel, the respondent's husband, had been ordered by the Rabbinical Court to pay the latter monthly maintenance for their child, some time after the termination of the rabbinical court, on the application of Mrs. Gorfinkel, issued an order prohibiting Mr. Gorfinkel from leaving the country. This order was later cancelled by an order of Mr. Gorfinkel himself, a deed of security from Mr. Moche Shoham guaranteeing the maintenance payments. The court, in its turn, had ordered to be valid one month after the following three conditions had been fulfilled:

Mr. Gorfinkel had disembarked in Israel from a "Shalom" ship; Mr. Gorfinkel had ceased to work on ships of foreign companies and notice of the fulfilment of these two former conditions had been sent by Mr. Shoham to Mrs. Gorfinkel's brother.

At the beginning of 1956, Mr. Shoham applied to the Jerusalem District Court for a declaratory judgment to the effect that all three of these conditions had been fulfilled. Mr. Gorfinkel never having been employed by Shoham, the appellant could, therefore, not have succeeded in obtaining a declaratory judgment even if given the opportunity of amending his statement of claim.

It is possible, continued Justice Cheshin, that the applicant's remedy might lie in an application for a declaratory judgment to the effect that the deed of security was null and void *ab initio*. But an application of this nature must be made separately and cannot be obliquely introduced by way of amendment of a statement of claim which originally did not disclose any cause of action.

Appeal dismissed with H.L. costs.

Judgment given on September 24, 1957.

were the case, then the deed of security had not ceased to be valid on December 1, 1955—one month after the appellant had informed the respondent's brother of the purported fulfilment of the two first conditions—but had never been valid at all. In other words, the facts did not correspond with the claim and on the strength of the statement of claim submitted the appellant could not possibly obtain the remedy which he sought.

Turning next to the question of whether the appellant should have been given an opportunity of amending his statement of claim in *limine* where there might be an opportunity of amending it so as to disclose a cause of action, this was only the case when the statement of claim allowed of such a correction as would fully justify the granting of the maintenance payments.

In accordance with the terms of the deed, Mr. Gorfinkel's maintenance was to be valid one month after the following three conditions had been fulfilled:

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Appeal dismissed with H.L. costs.

Judgment given on September 24, 1957.

Mr. Gorfinkel had, however, started working for the "Shalom" company. If this for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Cheshin, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, dealt firstly with the circumstances in which a court would be justified in striking out an application in *limine*. It is well known that the courts are most inclined to striking out an application in *limine* unless it is unequivocally clear from the statement of claim that any consideration of the application would be a sheer waste of time and effort and that, in no circumstances, would the applicant succeed in obtaining the sought-after remedy on the strength of the statement of claim submitted (see P.D. 5/1462 and P.D. 5/1585).

In the case under consideration, continued Justice Cheshin, in order to persuade the court that he was entitled to the remedy which he sought—a declaratory judgment to the effect that he was no longer bound by his deed of security—the appellant had to prove that the three conditions precedent existed and, in particular, that Mr. Gorfinkel had ceased to be employed on ships of the "Shalom" company. But the appellant could not possibly have proved the existence of this condition on his own admission. Mr. Gorfinkel had never started working for the "Shalom" company. If this

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Today's Postbag**The Weather**

	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
MT. Carmel	56	55	56	55	56	55	56
Tiberias	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Haifa Port	67	66	66	66	66	66	66
Natanya	56	55	55	55	55	55	55
Tel Aviv Port	67	66	66	66	66	66	66
Lydda Airport	66	65	65	65	65	65	65
Jerusalem	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Bnei-Sheba	66	65	65	65	65	65	65
Netanya	54	53	53	53	53	53	53
Haifa	54	53	53	53	53	53	53
•(a) Humidity at 8 p.m. (b) Minimum temp. yesterday. (c) Maximum temp. yesterday. (d) Maximum temp. expected today.							

ARRIVALS

Dr. M. Nurock, M.M., from the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in London (by T.W.A.).

Mrs. Ruth Dayan, wife of the Chief of Staff, on a visit to Africa and Europe.

A delegation of 21 Jewish National Fund field workers in England, for a two week visit as guests of the J.N.F. (by E.I. Al).

Mr. William Winter, A.B.C. news commentator, for a five-day visit as a guest of the Government.

DEPARTURES

Congressman Leonard Partain, to New York, after a short visit (by T.W.A.).

Mr. E. d'Arcy McRae, Canadian Ambassador to Israel, to Athens (by T.W.A.).

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CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION rose during the week ending Tuesday to IL 258,520,506, it was announced by the Bank of Israel. In foreign currency reserves there was a drop of IL 1,068,400, while bills of exchange and promissory notes rose by IL 9,537,301.

IMMIGRANTS whose belongings were stored in Warehouse 8 at Kurnitah and were damaged by the recent fire there must submit all claims for damages before October 31. Persons whose names begin with the letters Aleph to Kaf should apply before Friday; all others after Saturday.

THE ANTI-CANCER League announces that its dispensary for chest examinations adjoining Bet Shira in Tel Aviv will be closed beginning Sunday, October 13, and will re-open on Sunday, Oct. 20.

'Skyscraper' Exhibit to Open at Z.O.A. House

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "The Skyscraper," an exhibition depicting the evolution of this type of building, will open at the Z.O.A. House on October 23 and will subsequently be shown in other Israeli cities. It will be open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Fridays.

The exhibition, comprising some 61 panels of photographic enlargements, plans, diagrams, and explanatory texts, is being circulated internationally by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The Tel Aviv showing will end on November 13.

Sponsorship of the exhibition in Israel will be by the Israel Institute of Industrial Design in cooperation with Z.O.A. House and the U.S. Information Service. Schools and other groups should make arrangements with the management of Z.O.A. House.

Editor's Name Ordered Deleted

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The publisher of the weekly "Tasse" was yesterday ordered to remove the name of the editor, Mr. Y. Vinitsky, from the masthead.

Earlier, Mr. Vinitsky had obtained a court order restraining the publication of the second number of the magazine on the grounds that some of the material it contained was allegedly pornographic and had been inserted by the publisher, Mr. D. Amorillo, against his wishes.

The order to remove his name was issued by District Court Judge E. Malchi with the agreement of Mr. Vinitsky.

Isaac Stern Plays At Ein Gev

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Isaac Stern gave a violin recital yesterday in the Ein Gev Concert Hall. The well-known virtuoso played works by Bloch, Brahms, Prokofiev, and Bartók.

The concert drew a large audience, including many U.S. Observers and members of Jordan Valley settlements.

(Item)

Brian Sanderson Ruth Lador (Ladendorf)

London, Mt. Carmel, Haifa

Engaged

London, Oct. 11, 1957

Philanthropist to Meet Costs Of Jerusalem Concert Hall

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's long-overdue concert hall appeared close to realization yesterday with the announcement that Mr. Miles Sherover of Venezuela is prepared to meet the costs of constructing a 1,000-seat auditorium.

It is planned to serve both as concert hall and theatre.

At a reception given at the home of Mr. Gideon Hauner in honour of the Carcas businessman and his wife, Mr. Hauner, a Trustee of the Sherover Foundation, announced that Mr. Sherover had received an estimate of the cost of the building from the Association of Architects and Engineers and had agreed to double an offer he made earlier this year and provide the necessary funds.

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Friday, October 11, 1957

16 Shek. 578, 16 Shek. Awal, 1957

IT is not so many years ago that the Soviet Union was engaged in something that was generally known as

SOVIET a peace campaign. Cynics in those days

BRINK- attributed the

MANSHP persistent and world-wide

Russian demand for peace and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, to their admitted inferiority at that time in military power, both conventional and atomic.

There is reason to suppose that within the past four or five years Russia has caught up in the armaments race, but, nevertheless, whatever the precise relative position may now be, America's strategic position in Western Europe, in Turkey and Iraq is sufficient to leave all-out nuclear warfare more perilous for the Eastern bloc than for the Western — if indeed there can be anything but total destruction in the event of such a struggle. There is nothing, therefore, of greater immediate importance to the Soviet Union than the gradual removal of all Western influence or advantage from the areas surrounding Soviet territory, and it is quite conceivable that this is viewed primarily as a defensive rather than aggressive project. It is equally true to say that the whole of the Cold War has been a sparring for defensive position rather than a search for aggrandizement for its own sake.

But whether it is the result of continued fear of such geographical advantage as is still enjoyed by the United States on the eve of the age of intercontinental missiles, or because they believe that a balance of power has finally been achieved, the stance lately adopted by Soviet spokesmen has been anything but peaceful.

This applies not only with regard to this country, to whose territorial integrity and sovereignty Russia no longer pays even the lip-service customary among countries maintaining normal relations. This time last year Syria would not have dreamt of taking up a threatening attitude towards Turkey, because it would have been Syria, not Turkey that would, in the words of Mr. Khrushchev, "not have lasted a day." The Syrian Army itself has not changed greatly since then, and it is impossible to view Syria's notes on alleged border incidents as anything but the outcome of Soviet influence in that country. It is scarcely to be supposed that Turkey, a member of NATO, and the most important link in America's cordon sanitaire, will be permitted to fall under Soviet control without a major struggle; and by the same token, it is not to be supposed that Russia can wilfully risk this struggle, when her whole policy is aimed, not so much at avoiding it, but at making it impossible. Mr. Khrushchev appears to have taken over in brinkmanship where Mr. Dulles left off, a year or two back, and it may be feared that he is a less cautious player.

The proximity of this struggle to Israel's narrow frontiers must cause serious concern, reinforced by the uncompromising tone lately adopted by the Soviet Union in all matters pertaining to this country. But it is beginning to look as though the situation had become so critical that it may be impossible even to return to the relatively stable instabilities of the past decade in the Middle East. But before that can be done, the United States will have to decide either to withdraw back into isolationism, or to reassess and reaffirm its position in the outside world in more determined tones.

BRAZILIAN M.P.'S TO VISIT ISRAEL
RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday (INA). — A Brazilian Parliamentary delegation is soon to visit Israel, to return the Knesset delegation's visit.

The Israeli delegation, headed by Mr. Meir Argov, left for home on Tuesday night after an eight-day visit. They were received by President Juscelino Kubitschek, who expressed his desire to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries.

RUMPS in SAN MARINO

Rome Looks to Eclipse of Communists

By STEPHEN HOUSE

ROME (OFNS). — NEW democratic government has been set up in the republic of San Marino, a hilltop in northern Italy. The government was formed in a hut on a factory site six miles from the capital. But, prudently, it was also only 100 yards from the frontier of surrounding Italy, where the Italian Government had established roadblocks and strong police forces to impede any possible invasion of the little republic by Communist activists.

In the capital six miles away in the Communist "Government" stuck to the official residence, shouting out against what it called a coup d'Etat, while the cables were being hummed with protest messages to the United States, the Soviet Union and other governments of the outside world.

Communist Feather

San Marino has long been a feather in the Communist cap, and they would like to fit it more firmly. The Communists got away to a good start in San Marino at the end of the war, when the Republic was seized by left-wing partisans. They were able to cement their position subsequently, in a State which is not only notable for the poverty of its inhabitants, but is also situated in a zone of Italy that has long been a Communist stronghold.

Opponents of the Government

Communists and their allies staffed the office which prepared voting lists with their own supporters, refusing to allow the Opposition to have any control over the electoral rolls. Nearly half of San Marino's 7,800 registered voters live and work abroad, in Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland — even America. Fewer than 26 per cent of these seem to return for elections. Under certain circumstances, any adult male may vote who officially "recognizes" two others who have already been to the polls. Under these circumstances, say the Opposition, it need surprise no one that the Captains-General prefer a general election to resigning when they lose their majority in the house.

The new rival government

in its border home consists of the members of the predominantly Christian Democratic elector opposition. And the Italian Government has announced that it recognizes it officially.

This should be decisive in view of the fact that, apart from the proceeds from the sale of postage stamps, the San Marino Budget relies almost entirely on an Italian State aid. The Italian will continue to watch developments somewhat uneasily.

Rome would be delighted to see the decisive eclipse of the Communists. It is a matter of moment when Italy is itself looking towards elections this year. But it must take care to avoid giving the impression of blatant interference with the affairs of a sovereign State.

Three members of the opposition counter-government

(Christian Democrats) of the tiny republic of San Marino in the factory which is their provisional HQ. Left to right: Gianocchini, Casoli, and Saccoccia. Bottom: Civitan armed with rifle on guard outside the factory which is serving as the provisional government's HQ.

Express Photo

Yotvata

Another 10 dunams have been planted experimentally with peaches, apricots and plums; grapes so far have given a good yield, but the fruit, though sweet, was not juicy. Sixty dunams have been prepared so far for winter vegetables: 30 are planted with tomatoes, and are intended for northern markets; 30 more are to provide winter vegetables for part of Ellat's needs.

Green fodder, raised by irrigation on 200 dunams, will provide supplementary feeding for the 20 milch cows and 100 head of cattle. From the right comes the truck of the cattle, the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle.

One feels that this settlement might be just another village in the Sharon or in the Jezreel valley. Yotvata

proves that with hard work and an abundance of water anything can be grown, anywhere, even in the middle of the desert. On the ridge beyond the settlement's swimming pool, a short distance from the Arava, a view of the Arava can be had. But this view is unusual, for instead of the empty desolation to which the eye has been accustomed for the past hundred kilometres, a patchwork quilt of greens of various hues marks the fields and plantations of the settlement.

Nahal Group

This month when the new road is completed, the Nahal group, made up of pioneers from Rehovot, Holon and the agricultural school at Kfar Hayarot, will doff its uniforms, and, as a kibbutz, till the land it has worked for the past two years in the framework of the kibbutz. The main activities on which the kibbutz's agriculture will be based are the date plantations in the Arava's salty bottom, cattle raising, and poultry husbandry.

Copper Development

FIFTEEN kilometres of open road, running close to the Jordan border, separate Yotvata from the Timna copper works. Timna at present houses a few hundred construction workers from the north, and another 100 come daily from Ellat. Early in 1958, the works will start getting into production, construction will trail off, and a work camp will be dismantled.

Three years ago, when Timna was planned, there was an urgent need to find productive employment for Ellat's future population, and work at Timna, 25 kms away, was the obvious answer. Now that Ellat has unlimited alternative sources of employment, it is no longer imperative for its economic future that the Timna workers should live in Ellat. On the contrary, strategically and

politically there is much to be gained for a permanent township near Timna, and, economically, it would be more convenient for the workers to live nearer their work. The management of the copper plant is not itself interested in setting up such a township on its own account. First of all, it would make the replacement of high-quality, loyal staff more difficult for, in spite of the cooler climate at Timna, life in Ellat is bound to be more attractive. Besides, the company would have to finance the erection of shops and schools and other services if it were to establish a "company town" at Timna.

However, if it were decided

to set up a village for

immigrants north of Timna

and, to avoid the wind-blown

fumes from the sulphuric

acid plant at least 100 metres

away, another 26 head of pure

Brahmin cattle will arrive

shortly and form the basis

of a pedigree beef herd. An

experimental herd of 100

sheep is kept: because of the

dry heat, their milk output

is disappointing, but the flock

can be expanded for wool

and mutton.

Theoretically there is room

for almost unlimited agri-

cultural expansion at Yotvata. Even water is plentiful,

though the amount of it

which will eventually be allocated to Yotvata from the wells at Ein Radyan will depend on the dictates of the overall water plan in the Arava. Certainly, Yotvata

can live entirely from its

agriculture and only in the

first year will some of its

members have to do "out-

side" work as hired labourers to supplement the kibbutz's income.

Copper Development

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construction will trail off,

and a work camp will be

dismantled.

So far, 85 dunams of salty

ground have been planted

with date palms and 100

more are to be planted next

year — the palms for these

are raised in Yotvata, as are

also the nearly 1,000 palms for

the date plantations for the

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DEFENDING ASIA'S RICE BOWL

By Rawle Knox

ICE is almost a religion. When you have watched the Nepali peasants of the Katmandu valley dancing in mud leaps through the liquid mud as they plant and cultivate green seedlings; and when you have gone out with them at night, after the harvest is in, and danced through till dawn by the smoky firelight, shuffling in a long line of linked arms, and singing as you trample the grain to thresh it; then you feel you have been through a little cycle of life. Every season, every crop is a little drama, a man-made triumph or disaster. The rice-eater will tell you that his stomach will not accept any other grain. Not only in Bengal have Asians starved to death because rice, and only rice, was lacking.

Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam form the only ricebowl in Asia that really overflows. To-day these countries export about four million tons of rice annually — before the last war they sold almost twice this figure. Nearly every country in Asia (outside China, which officially claims to be self-sufficient in rice) is partly fed from this great central granary. You have to drive over the fearsome sweeps of the old Burma Road to see what this can mean.

North of Lashio, on the Burma side of the border, the glorious countryside rolls in inviting wrinkles of hill and river — grassland, forest land, potential rice land; and there is hardly a soul in sight. Across the border in Yunnan every evident inch is being tilled for any available crop. There are 15 million Chinese living in Yunnan Province, of whose 162,000 square miles 15 per cent are cultivable. There are also 18 million people living in the 260,000 square miles of Burma, whose acres upon acres of fallow land can be seen by any traveller coming into Rangoon by air. It is impossible to believe that the vacuum will not one day be filled from the north.

China's Population

China's population is increasing at the rate of 13 million a year. Her programme of reclaiming wastelands cannot possibly, on her own official figures, catch up with the task of feeding this formidable expanding legion. Her birth-control plans are still only plans. Either Peking must abandon the whole concept of creating a self-sufficient, industrialized, Communist State and must temporarily become dependent on imports of foreign food-grains as, say, Delhi or Karachi, or she must expand to find food. No serious student of China's last ten years believes that the Communists have reduced their ultimate objective or that they are in any serious danger of being removed from power.

If Peking were to order her legions forward into South-East Asia, she could be stopped only by total war. China is too vast, too well situated strategically, to be contained by limited action in the actual field of aggression. But there is no present indication that Peking has war in mind; indeed, she has everything to lose by dragging the world into a senseless battle of destruction. Her



Scale of Miles 400 300 200 100

present aim is to use every trick in the propaganda book to draw her small neighbours into her political, and therefore economic, orbit.

If she succeeds the consequences can be enormous. With the ricebowl of South-East Asia an adjunct of China's economy she could dictate terms to Malaya, which imports half its rice and is the world's richest producer of rubber and tin. The Philippines, with their great natural resources, are also largely dependent on Thai and Burmese rice. Indonesia, the other great rubber producer of South-East Asia, already looks sympathetically towards China, and would fall automatically into the new economic system.

IN Manila, on September 1, 1954, eight nations — five of them Western — agreed formally to decide that the defence of the area against the very present threat of Communist expansion could best be met by a South-East Asia Treaty Organization. The decision was made in the panic that followed the first outright defeat of a modern colonial Power by a national Asian army — the Vietnamese victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu. More calm, more diplomatic exploration might have produced an alternative to Seato, but the same crippling defect. Because it includes Pakistan, and because Pakistan has openly shown that she would expect Seato to assist her in the event of an attack from India, the treaty organization has, not unnaturally, earned Mr. Nehru's violent dislike. In the diplomatic chancelleries of Asia, India has worked to secure general disapproval of Seato among the independent Asian States. "Thus Seato, unlike Nato, has become a disrupting force," the Indians say. It is designed to defend. Even Laos and Cambodia, countries that fall within the area specifically to be defended by Seato, oppose the policy of joining military pacts.

Seato, however, cannot be dismissed as sheer folly. No one, not even Peking, can pretend that it is an aggressive organization. And as one of Seato's military planners said after the recent meeting in Bangkok: "This is the only place where Westerners and Asian officials, representatives of their governments, are getting their heads together and trying to work out a common plan against Communism." Seato is a mixed club, and if, from the outside, the members do not look very equal, they do try to behave as such. Though the members frequently disagree over details, all are convinced that the organization is a good thing. It will not be destroyed by criticism. The only place where Seato has rendered itself useless is by the spontaneous growth of real co-operation between the free Asian nations. If the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations were really an unsplitable bloc, then there would be no further need for Seato.

The pattern of recent Communist world conferences shows that over the next 12 months or so the campaign against "imperialism" which the Communists have now assumed as their own special fight, will be waged with

other interesting ideas among his class. He was expounding Louis Fischer's "Life of Gandhi" and suddenly he asked: "Do you like Indians?" (He is a great admirer of Indians.) None of the students did, for varying reasons. They are weak — they fol-

low people like Gandhi. "They speak too many languages." "They are not united." "They interfere in other people's business." Continuing, the teacher asked his class if they thought China had made any great contributions to civilization. He got a grudging admission that there had been Chinese artists and philosophers and makers of pottery, but the students thought they all of little value. "They did not like the Chinese. They did not like them. They are not like us. They have too much money." "They do not like other people."

Face Value

I expect that students of most other universities in the little countries of Asia's ricebowl would have given very similar answers. They need not be taken at face value. What they mean is that these Asians are basically afraid of their huge neighbours, and that they do not wish to depend on the Western Powers for their security, because they believe that Westerners are out for themselves alone, with little consideration for Asian views. "They just want to be equal members of the

international community to make approaches to Canberra and Wellington rather than London.

A teacher discovered

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international community to make approaches to Canberra and Wellington rather than London.

Asians are people. It is necessary to put this on record because so many visiting Western statesmen and financiers appear to treat them either as tame cats or as Martians. They are also very sensitive people. The Chinese, of course, realize this better than the Russians, and certainly very much better than the rice lands of South-East Asia.

This is the last of three

articles by Rawle Knox. Far

East Correspondent to be

transferred to the Middle

East. The others appeared on

Sept. 30, Oct. 3.

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NOBEL'S GREAT ILLUSION

By MICHAEL SALZER

STOCKHOLM (OFNS) —

If Alfred Nobel, the Swedish multi-millionaire who invented dynamite and bequeathed his fortune of over \$30,000,000 to the welfare of mankind 60 years ago, were alive today, he would find that things had turned out somewhat different from what he had intended. He had wanted to give a position of complete independence to dreamers who possess the gift of poetry but are unknown to many, or misunderstood by them; to meditative young research workers who are on the very threshold of a great discovery in physics, chemistry or medicine, but lack the means to achieve it; to those who have done most to promote peace congresses and fraternity between nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies.

Nobel thought that the interest on his huge fortune would yield enough to let his great dream materialize. When Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross, and Wilhelm Roentgen, the discoverer of X-rays, two of the first Nobel prize winners, each received 151,000 Swedish crowns in 1901, they were paid 100 crowns (or the then existing rate) for nearly \$4,000. Fifty-six years ago that sum truly meant "complete independence." The 1957 prizes to be awarded this month — on paper the highest ever — represent cheques for \$41,500, but at today's rates this no longer spells the financial independence which was envisaged.

Whilst the distribution of the prizes for medicine, chemistry and physics is considered a matter for scientists only, with the general public usually accepting their choice without protest (it is believed that Dr. Jonas Salk, originator of the polio vaccine, is to receive this year) the literary awards always provide matter for heated public discussion. This year's top name is the Greek author Nikos Kazantzakis, who was proposed for the third time by the Norwegian Authors' Association. He and his work may in fact come nearest to Alfred Nobel's stipulation, that the prize go to one "who has produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of idealistic tendency."

Other "strong" names are Tennessee Williams, who would be the first playwright since Eugene O'Neill received the prize in 1936 (T.S. Eliot got the award for his "pioneer contribution to present-day poetry," Graham Greene, Alberto Moravia, the Norwegian "Grand Old Man" of literature, 70-year-old Joachim Falkberget. It is understood that the Swedish Academy always tried to establish a balance between the various groups of literature, trying to distribute the awards equally between novelists, essayists, philosophers, poets and dramatists. Also, that consideration is given to the basis of the physical appearances and the strata of earth in which the skeletons were found it would appear that the Shanidar remains represent a very late type of Neanderthal man.

Study of one skeleton, which is practically complete, should throw additional light on the posture of the Neanderthal man, who has been depicted as a stocky, shuffling brute with heavy stooped shoulders.

Neanderthal Type

On the basis of preliminary

studies of the two skeletons the man had a resemblance to those of the Neanderthal race that spanned Europe, the Middle East and North Africa 75,000 to 175,000 years ago.

The skeletons have the low

massive lower jaw, with rearward sloping chin, that were typical of the Neanderthal man. There is one very apparent departure from the resemblance. The brow ridge in the Shanidar specimen is broken between the eyes, in-

stead of being carried across the forehead in one continuous bulge.

The deep cave is in the Zagros Mountains. Because of the good preservative quality of the limestone soil in the cave the bones were still in a natural or unfossilized state.

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The skeletons

Furnishing the New Home

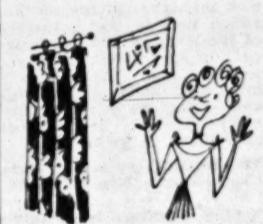
By Yael Bai Shabbat



THE young bride setting up home in Israel today on a medium budget is incomparably better off than her predecessor of 20 years ago. Gone are the days of the kerosene stove, its ever-present risk of fire, its discouraging fumes. The neat white gas unit has replaced it. Fewer are the women who rise at 6 a.m. to the shrill call of the ice vendor, to rush out and carry home the dripping blocks. Today, Israel-produced, up-to-the-minute refrigerators take pride of place in the kitchen. And in the field of interior decoration there is almost no limit to the choice available — except that set by one's budget. Since the latter is not to be treated lightly, the young housewife and those catering for her plan accordingly.

They work along international lines with simplicity, colour and practicality the watch words. To preserve the illusion of space, as much as possible, is attached to the walls. This is done either by painting them in a space-saving device as well as a space-saving device because it uses less wood than regular furniture. Many decorators specialize in making attachable and detachable units so that one may start with a desk and a few shelves and add more pieces as desired. The housewife finally chooses, after consultations with the decorator, the style of the room. The young bride decides on two small armless chairs, with an upholstered seat and back, which can serve as dining chairs when there are visitors, as well as for ordinary everybody use. These are covered in the same grey material as that of the sofa. A larger arm chair of red plastic bands adds a touch of comfort as well as colour. Two simple chairs are for the dining nook in the hall and serve also for desk work. They can be used, too, on the balcony with the formica-topped dining table.

Curtains could be as plain or as eye dazzling as fireworks. They might be conservative with flowers or reactionary with — whatever you like to make of them. Pelmetts are unnecessary since curtains are sewn to fall attractively from metal runners. Our couple finds a grey-yellow-black colour scheme, a cotton print not too bizarre, which blends with the scheme of their room.



Materials offered — plain or patterned, light or heavy, and in any conceivable colour. Less expensive, but light and delicate, are the wicker frames to which are fitted plastic, criss-crossed bands. These, too, come in all colours. Then there are the plain, wooden three-ply dining or study chairs, and the wrought iron finished with plastic or fabric cushions. Rama furniture is also about. From all this writer buys the items which will serve the purpose for which they are intended and which will blend with the style of the room. The young bride decides on two small armless chairs, with an upholstered seat and back, which can serve as dining chairs when there are visitors, as well as for ordinary everybody use. These are covered in the same grey material as that of the sofa. A larger arm chair of red plastic bands adds a touch of comfort as well as colour. Two simple chairs are for the dining nook in the hall and serve also for desk work. They can be used, too, on the balcony with the formica-topped dining table.

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What about chairs? These might be anything from tiny stools to all-embracing armchairs. They may be upholstered in any of the many

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Among the clothing, equipment and food on display at the London exhibition of supplies to be taken by the Medical Research Council Expedition to the Antarctic in December are several sets of wire underclothes. The sets weigh 3 lbs. apiece, and are designed to measure mean skin temperature. In emergency they can be heated from a small battery or portable generator. The picture shows Major J. M. Adam, a member of the exhibition, demonstrating the wire vest and gloves of Leonard Phillips, a student from Lagos. Major Adam's wife knitted at the wire underclothes by hand.

Express Photo

Plastic Foot Cast

CHICAGO — An American chiropodist has developed a new lightweight plastic cast which will enable persons with broken bones to walk painlessly in their own shoes. Dr. Sidney Slivitz told the National Association of Chiropodists meeting here that the new cast is made of skin-tight rigid plastic and outwedges the cumbersome plaster shade.

Yes, say the family friends, your home is delightful. Light and airy, simple and bright. Not our taste of course, but then, young people must have their way.

Radioactive Drugs Measure Burns

Radioactive phosphorus, a peaceful product of atomic energy, can be used to determine quickly the depth of various skin burns. This was reported recently by the American Association of Plastic Surgeons by Dr. Reed O. Dingman of the University of Michigan Medical School.

The children drop their possessions, the moment they come in. Son indeed stands before, often shedding his shoes and shirt in the garden, where I retrieve them later. Like many other primitive people he feels restricted in shoes and only wears them when compelled. Daughter manages to get as far as the lounge before she drops her schoolbag from which are suspended gymshoes and two drumsticks.

THESE disorders they inherit from their grandmother whose lack of method was a byword even in our family where you have to be outstandingly peculiar to cause as much as a raised eyelid. We used to call her "chaos conductor" because her mere entry into the most formal of rooms made it look as if it had just been hit by an earthquake. To open the linen cupboard in her room to get a pillowcase and to be drowned in a cascade of hats was an experience not easily forgotten. She too reiterated loudly, and on every possible occasion, that really she was the most orderly person in the world — but everyone around her prevented her from putting things away.

Dr. Dingman reported.

The anti-malaria drug chloroquine has been found to be 70 per cent effective against rheumatoid arthritis, according to tests made by three international research teams headed by physicians from Czechoslovakia and the United States.

To know how to treat burns, the doctor explained, it is vitally important to know their depth. When the burn skin thickness is destroyed by a third degree burn, for example, early removal of the skin and the grafting of new skin are required.

When radioactive phosphorus is injected, it is quickly absorbed by the body and can be measured around the burned areas with radiation detection instruments. The amount of radioactivity in a third degree burn differs sharply from that found in a first or second degree burn.

Dr. Dingman reported.

With this background I

feel our household help

is fighting a losing battle,

but she continues to put the

camera into the radio, the

headache tablets on the book-

shelf and the address book

in the record cabinet. Once

she even put the scissors in

to the sewing box amongst

all the old letters knowing

that nobody would dream of

looking for them there.

Would be very glad if she

would leave my things alone

as I am the only tidy person

here, but as she does not seem

to realize this I'll just have

to go on looking.

LIESEL EISINGER

31 ALLENBY ROAD - TEL AVIV - TEL 24018

DIZENOFF ST. CORNER GORDON ST. - TEL 28647

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FREUD'S LAST YEARS

By W.Z. Laqueur

SIGMUND FREUD. Life and Work. Volume III. The Last Phase, by Ernest Jones. London: The Hogarth Press, 1957. £5. pp. 385.

THIS concluding volume of the monumental trilogy is subdivided into three sections. It presents Freud's biography during the last 20 years of his life, reviews his clinical contributions and theoretical research during that time and summarizes the impact of Freud and psychoanalysis on current biological and anthropological concepts, as well as the social sciences, literature and the arts.

The last phase was not a happy one. It was overshadowed by the mortal illness that first appeared in 1923. Jones carefully stresses his belief that the relationship between body and mind constitutes an important part of the whole personality and he did not therefore pander to the squeamishness of some readers by omitting certain accounts of Freud's bodily misfortunes. Jones is convinced that Freud's preoccupation with the death instinct ("Beyond the Pleasure Principle") was dictated by his own disease. His mind remained sharp and incisive to his very last years, his presentation of psychoanalysis as masterful of

thought. Freud realized in the late 'twenties that he had underrated, almost ignored, in his earlier writings the existence of an innate aggressive instinct in man which made it so difficult for mankind to exist happily and fraternally. In "Civilization and its Discontents" he expresses both pessimism and optimism, stressing his hope that as a result of certain changes civilization might become more satisfying to the needs of mankind, but warning at the same time that there are certain difficulties inherent in the very nature of culture which would not yield to any efforts at reform.

Hence Freud's scepticism vis-à-vis Marxism: "By abolishing private property you deprive the human love of its instruments, a strong one undoubtedly, but assuredly not the strongest. To do this it is not necessary to alter the individual differences in power and influence which are turned by aggressiveness to its own use, nor does it change the nature of the instinct in any way. This instinct is not a social instinct as a science. But then again it would appear highly doubtful whether psychology will ever attain that degree of scientific probability the so-called exact sciences can offer, for it deals with that most elusive of all subject matters, the human psyche."

Freud himself was the son of a century that believed more than ours in the implications of scientific progress; Jones (who, as Jones relates) very much offended when any adversary referred to him as a great artist. It is true that he accomplished more than his critics in his endeavour to make psychological research a science, by adding to it one and possibly two new dimensions. Whether there exist in human nature omnipresent laws and whether one may apply them to man's actions is as valid for all human beings and societies are questions that will presumably remain open for some time yet.

Jones concludes his work with some sombre reflections on the control that man has secured over nature having far outrun the control over himself, a fact that hard-



Sigmund Freud with a group of famous friends and pupils in the U.S. in 1929. Seated, left to right, are Freud himself, Prof. G. Stanley Hall (the American who invited him to the U.S.), and C.G. Jung (before his defection). Standing left to right are: A.A. Brill, Freud's American disciple; Ernest Jones, his chief English disciple and author of the biography reviewed here; and Sandor Ferenczi, his Hungarian disciple.

These were years of fame—but the same came too late to make him really happy, though he was profoundly touched by the great reception given to him in England in 1930. He had never really been accepted in Vienna, and though he refused to leave the Austrian capital to the very last, he really hated it. The 'twenties brought Freud disappointments in his inner circle, the "Komitee," Sandor Ferenczi, his favourite pupil, withdrew from the master, and Otto Rank, one of the main pillars of the movement, the chief editor of his publishing house, deserted, and later defected, having developed his own ideas about the central importance of the birth trauma and the possibility of a "short analysis." The Swiss wanted psychoanalysis all right, but on condition that they could somehow play down America, who with the Americans there were quite reticent about lay analysis.

In Berlin there was a flourishing Institute but Hitler came and it ceased to func-

Rock Picture Survey

By E. ANATI

THE ROCK PICTURES OF EUROPE. By Herbert Kuhn. Essential Books Inc. Fair Lawn, N.J., 1956. XXIX-230 pp.; 144 figs. in the text & 200 in the plates. Translated from the German by Alan H. Brodwick.

KUHN's latest book, which was published almost simultaneously in English, Spanish and Italian, is an up-to-date rearrangement of previous works by the same author. It is well illustrated and sums up, in 230 pages, our present general knowledge of prehistoric European art, from the Franco-Cantabrian to Bronze and Iron Age.

The author calls Palaeolithic art "sensorial" because "it reproduces exactly what the eyes saw" while the art of the metal-using ages is called by him "imaginative" because it is composed of symbols and conventional signs. The art of the Neolithic age stands between those two poles.

Although the general approach of the author is certainly correct, it must not be forgotten that there exists a rich repertoire of imaginative symbolic art dating from Palaeolithic times (E.g. La Pileta, Peche-Merle, etc.), while in the Bronze and Iron ages several cases of sensorial illustrative art are known.

(E.g. Val Camonica). The book is divided into three main parts, the first dealing with the "Pictures of the Ice Age" to 10,000 B.C. and the Franco-Cantabrian art and its ramifications in Southern Spain, Germany and Italy. The second part deals with the "Pictures dating from between 10,000 and 2,000 B.C." and includes Spanish Levantine Art and the "sensorial rock pictures of Scandinavia." The author follows in the details the Levantine Art theory which do not accept the Palaeolithic date established by the Abbé Breuil.

The third part deals with the "Pictures of the second and first millennia B.C." and includes the schematic art of South Spain and Portugal, the rock pictures of Italy (including mainly the Mount Bego and the Val Camonica), the imaginative art of France (including Ile-de-France and the Midi), the stone engravings of Andalusia, with which the author is apparently much better acquainted.

The most important part of the book is certainly that dealing with the interpretation of schematic and imaginative art. The author depicts brilliantly the animistic and mythological background of this art and its importance for understanding the beliefs and superstitions of their primitive creators.

Although one cannot accept all his views, we believe that Kuhn's work is an important contribution to the creation of a panoramic general view on the prehistoric rock pictures of Europe.

The book is written simply and clearly and Prof. Kuhn has succeeded in presenting an account both scientific and pleasant to read.

Stamp of the Week



Here is one of the most dramatic and impressive stamps issued since the end of World War Two. It is part of a new set put out by Malta to recall the award of the George Cross to the islanders in the darkest days of that war.

These were the thunderous days when German and Italian invaders were trying to "smash" Malta and terrify its people into surrender.

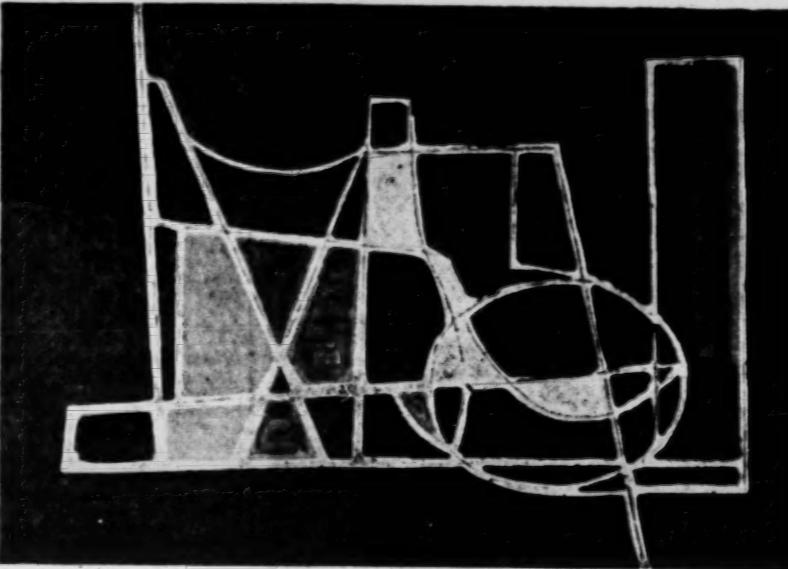
The island was defended at first by a handful of anti-aircraft guns and three ancient R.A.F. fighter fighters. After an almost continuous picture of Jewish settlement and the Yishuv's development. The Dayan book takes us back to the first decade of the Century and reviews the period, through memories and letters of the Second Aliya, Dagan and Nahalal and the opening of women's fight for equal rights. The Shira novel skips a decade or so and brings its light to bear on the Yishuv under Mandatory rule, the battle to bring in immigrants, the exit of the British, the War of the Arafat, the gathering of the Exiles and the Hukka team of Vienna.

Set of Chessmen (in sycamore wood), by Bruno Simon, exhibited at the Haifa Municipal Museum (Fortnightly Exhibit of Israel Art). Shown at the Musée d'Art Moderne, Paris, in 1955. (Our regular chess feature has been delayed, and will appear next week as usual.)

NINTH EDITION OF DJILAS BOOK

Translation rights for "The New Class" by Milovan Djilas have been sold in 51 different languages, we are informed by the publishers of the original American edition, Messrs. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. of New York, to the sellers of the world rights. The book has been serialized in 40 publications so far, and the American edition is now in its ninth printing, having sold 47,000 copies there. It is a Book-of-the-Month Club and History Book Club selection.

On April 16, 1952, the late King George VI bombs all Maltese people and defenders to the silver George Cross. The set of three new stamps costs 4/- in London. Profits will go to the dependents of Maltese killed in the war. The stamps are perforated 14 by 15 and printed in photogravure. Very handsome.

ARIS PEIN: ABSTRACTION
From his exhibition at the Katz Gallery, Tel Aviv, opening tomorrow.

NEW DEAL REDEALT

By A.J.P. Taylor

THE AGE OF ROOSEVELT. Volume I: The Crisis of the Old Order 1919-33. By Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (Heinemann, £2. 42s.)

THE UNITED STATES keeps up many old-fashioned habits. You can find there the sheriff and the grand jury, Titus Oates and John Wilkes, Theodore Roosevelt and James, the large-scale narrative history still flourishes, as it was practised by Hallam, Macaulay, Froude and Freeman.

An English historian might conceivably tackle The Age of Baldwin, though he would probably regard the subject as too daringly contemporary and leave it to Lord Beaverbrook. But if he took the plunge, he would cover the period from 1919 to 1933 in a single volume of some 400 pages. Professor Schlesinger shows no such timorous restraint.

The present volume has two themes. First, an account of the United States in the years of Republican rule under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover; years of prosperity, or of uncontrolled profits. The only task of Government, it seemed, was to keep out of the way. Coolidge said: "The business of America is business"; and the White House usher said of him: "No President slept so much." Then came the crash of 1929. Bankers, businessmen, political leaders were all at a loss. There was nothing to do but wait. Recovery was supposed to be just round the corner, and when the corner was turned, there was nothing to do but wait some more. President Hoover could not be so complacent. Mr. Schlesinger makes a telling stroke by showing that rugged individualism had been shot to pieces before the Democrats came to power.

It is not only the length of the book which provokes comparison with Macaulay. There is also much of Macaulay's spirit, though not of his style. The writing is not exactly graceless. Sometimes it has the rough punch of effective journalism. But often it slips jarringly into the language of dealing with economic issues and the reader is kept going by the excitement of the theme. In treatment, however, Macaulay would come again. Few would deny that Macaulay's "History of England" is a superb work of scholarship; but it also propagandizes of the highest order. Macaulay was concerned to show that the Glorious Revolution of 1688 was a great achievement and that William III was a hero, almost without blemish. He never cheats in the sense of going against the evidence; but he arranges it in such a

way that there is no escaping his conclusion.

Mr. Schlesinger follows this model closely. He is out to vindicate the New Deal as the most beneficial revolution of the twentieth century; and he is convinced of Roosevelt's greatness, at any rate so far as domestic politics are concerned. The present volume is the equivalent of Macaulay's description of England under Charles II and James II. It is the failure and confusions of the old order before Roosevelt, the Deliverer came along. The detached scholar may grumble that this is not impartial history. But then, what history is?

Better far for the writer who shows his hand at the outset and admits that he is a committed historian. Whether impartial or not, this is a great book, passionately exciting and, for the most part, eminently convincing.

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The second theme is to show how this change of spirit was prepared. Mr. Schlesinger analyzes the critics of the twenties, then dis-

regarded: the spokesmen of the impoverished farmers, the advocates of the sole standard, the advocates of planned economy. Many of them were Communists, or something near it; and it is ironical that the New Deal, the most successful answer to Communism, drew much of its inspiration from the Soviet system — or rather from what the Soviet system was supposed to be. Finally there was F. D. Roosevelt himself, growing to maturity as a statesman, hardened by his terrible affliction.

Roosevelt was not an original thinker. Intellectual, he was far less prepared for his job than either Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson had been. Like most American politicians, he was a "fixer"; but where others fixed men, he also fixed ideas. When first offered the policy of managed currency, he noted: "Too good to be true — you can't get something for nothing." Then he was the despair of his intellectuals, advised: "When asked to choose between rival ideas, free trade, for example, and planned economy — he would say: 'Fine! Fine! Weave the two together.' Others drafted his speeches; at the last moment he would add the dramatic phrase which people remembered. When he became President, he was committed to every policy under the sun. All he knew was that there must be action of some sort; and he would add the dramatic phrase which people remembered. When he became President, he was committed to every policy under the sun. All he knew was that there must be action of some sort; and he would add the dramatic phrase which people remembered.

Reading again of these half-forgotten battles drives an Englishman to despair. The New Deal was founded most clearly by J. M. Keynes, by any American. If the British had found a dynamic leader to apply his ideas, they could have escaped the frustration of the thirties, escaped unemployment and depression, set an example to the world. It was their tragedy that Socialists and Conservatives alike lived on the past and that Lloyd George, the English Roosevelt, had used up his prestige in the First World War. (Copyright)

PARIS LETTER

SAGAN'S THIRD BOOK

WHEN Françoise Sagan interrupted into French letters three years ago at the age of 18, she became an immediate centre of attention. Today, the publication of her third novel "Dans Un Mois Dans Un An" (ed. Julliard; 1957; 185 p.; 500fr.) produces the same reaction on the part of the public — which has adopted her — and on that of the literary world, which has been watching, sometimes with sympathy, but mostly not ready to dart poisonous arrows — the latest being "l'enfant terrible."

The newspapers and literary reviews of recent weeks have all been concerned with Miss Sagan's third novel and most of the criticism has been unfavourable. Therefore I felt quite relieved to read Robert Kemp's positive review of the book in the September 26 issue of "Nouvelles Littéraires." Kemp's article broke my sense of isolation, for I liked "Dans Un Mois Dans Un An" and consider it, in spite of its shortcomings, a step further in the development of Françoise Sagan's outstanding talent. In the final section of her work, which I hope and believe she will produce in time, this third novel might not count for so

much, but it seems to me a valuable experiment, necessary for the whole.

More Complicated
While "Bonjour Tristesse" and "Un Certain Souci" were psychological novels concerned with one central plot, in "Dans Un Mois Dans Un An" the author attempts a more complicated pattern, in which the loves of numerous (alias: always ill-assorted) couples are interwoven. The point of view has changed too; one no longer perceives the more or less ambiguous behaviour of the characters in their main heroine. The author's objectivity develops the new protagonists. Unfortunately this widening of the surface is accompanied by a diminution of profundity. I had the feeling more than once, while reading about the relationships related that there was more to it than we were allowed to know and I would have preferred Françoise Sagan to have dug deeper into the problems of one or two couples than spread her interest so thin. I am afraid she succumbed to the temptation of proving to her detractors — who had expressed the desire to see if she were able to transcend the investigation of a triangle.

SELECTED FICTION

By PAULA ARNOLD

JANE. By Phyllis Bottome. Vanguard Press, New York, 1957. 304 pp. \$3.95.

THIS is a fascinating and instructive novel about a girl of 26, brought up in Calcutta, now living in London, now under the protection of a cat burglar and killer. It is quite clear that Miss Bottome knows all about reform schools from close study, and the best part of the book is that dealing with Jane's months in reform school, after her outstanding talent. In the final section of her work, which I hope and believe she will produce in time, this third novel might not count for so

flavour of the London East End; he seemed something like a modern Sholem Aleichem. Now he lives in America and recalls the London slums at the end of nowhere with the remarkable and revealing in the most appalling muck I ever encountered. Messrs. Jones and Mailer could not hold a candle to him. The book begins very well indeed, with pages and pages of seemingly engaging Jewish scoundrels of a movie-movie, including a sensible old-fashioned way of telling old stories, which include the chicanery of the landlord, the chicanery of obstreperous clients, and the like. Then it gets more and more nightmarish and — shall we coin the word muckophilic? — until almost unreadable. A great pity.

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MISS Frankau is an intelligent and skillful writer. Her besetting sin, the striving after an original approach at all costs, has here brought about her downfall. Her contrivance is not quite sentimental and silly. She has invented a framework that shows the hero of her story on the bridge between this world and the next, forced by his headmistress, conniving at Jane's manfully purifying herself in an attempt to save her "protector" from the gallows. The first half of the book makes up for the second, Jane and Miss Bartlett are memorable characters, not soon forgotten.

From then on, alas, the story becomes melodramatic and what is worse, unconvincing, and increasingly odd in its ethical implications, with the headmistress conniving at Jane's manfully purifying herself in an attempt to save her "protector" from the gallows. The first half of the book makes up for the second, Jane and Miss Bartlett are memorable characters, not soon forgotten.

Reading again of these half-forgotten battles drives an Englishman to despair. The New Deal was founded most clearly by J. M. Keynes, by any American. If the British had found a dynamic leader to apply his ideas, they could have escaped the frustration of the thirties, escaped unemployment and depression, set an example to the world. It was their tragedy that Socialists and Conservatives alike lived on the past and that Lloyd George, the English Roosevelt, had used up his prestige in the First World War. (Copyright)

WHAT'S happened to Mr. Kersh? I remember two or three delightful books of his, out-of-date because of his depression talk. Now he's out-of-date again. What's happened to him? He's been brought about his downfall. Her contrivance is not quite sentimental and silly. She has invented a framework that shows the hero of her story on the bridge between this world and the next, forced by his headmistress, conniving at Jane's manfully purifying herself in an attempt to save her "protector" from the gallows. The first half of the book makes up for the second, Jane and Miss Bartlett are memorable characters, not soon forgotten.

As when Françoise Sagan chooses as the title for her book the first words of Racine's verses in "Bérénice": "Dans un mois, dans un an, comment souffrirons-nous, Seigneur, que tant de mes séparations de vous" which reveal Bérénice's anxiety in the face of the acute suffering she and Titus might come to feel when separated.

If we can forget these preposterous interludes in which Nelson speaks to the angel or guide, we can follow the story with interest, though not with enjoyment. It tells of a man whose conscientiousness, lack of honesty towards himself and others, gradually bring misery on himself and his family, most depressing tale because it is so convincing. As in most English novels, there is a giddiness, an atmosphere of slackness and despair, that communicates itself to the reader.

As in other books of hers, the children are excellently portrayed. And as is also usual with her, she contrasts literature, sophisticated people with "smugs," with philistines.

Françoise Sagan, young and though a born writer does not need to go through all the experiences she writes about in order to know — I believe that if she had a chance to live for a while (and wealth and success at her age certainly do not encourage this), to be really plunged in joy and pain, and maybe mix with different beings from those she must have spent her adolescence with, her characters will grow and become a very important writer.

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